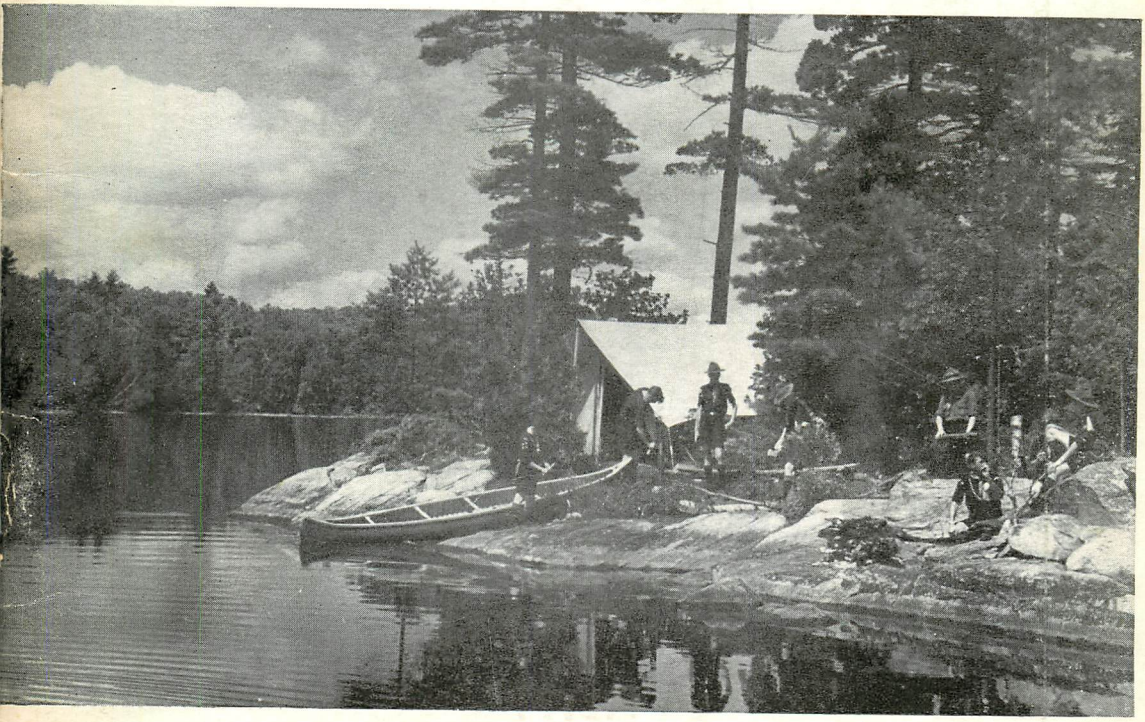
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

CANADIAN CAMPING

June 1958, TORONTO, CANADA



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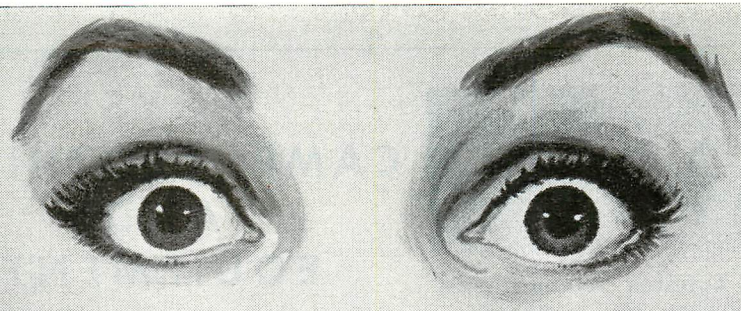

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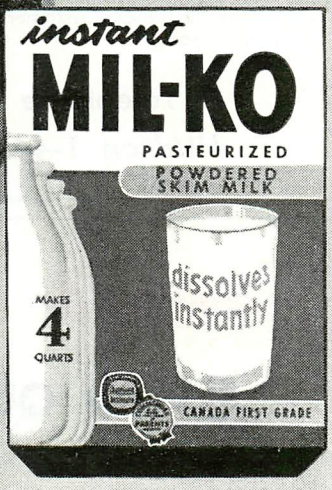

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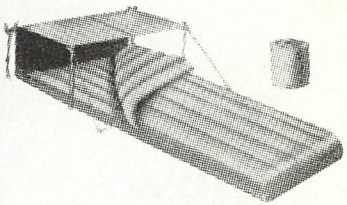

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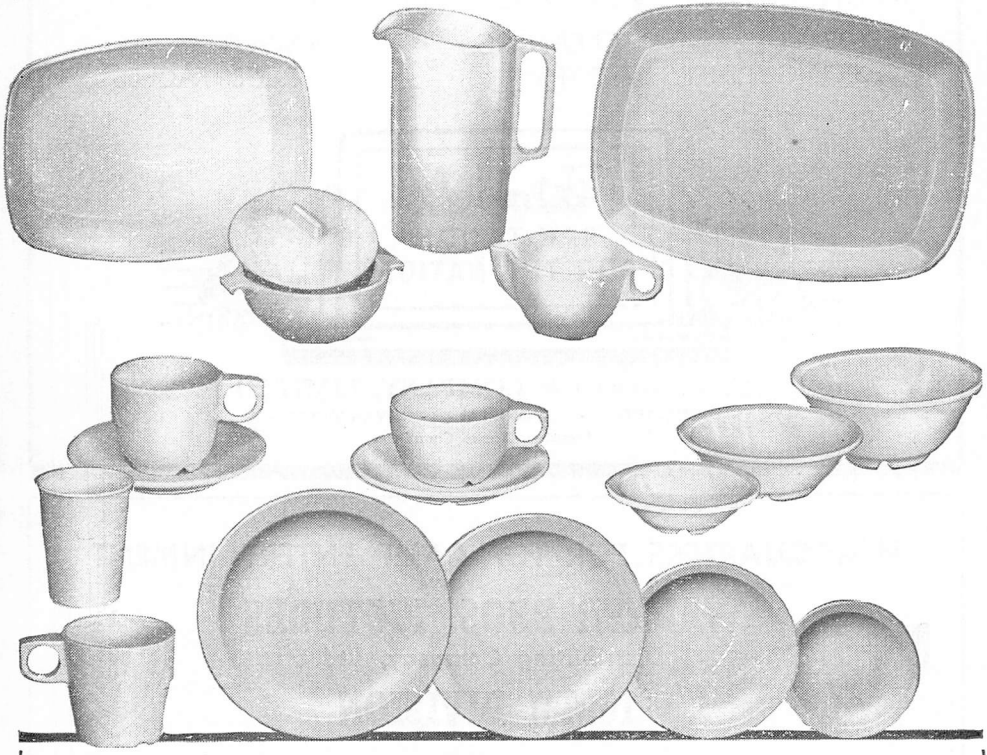

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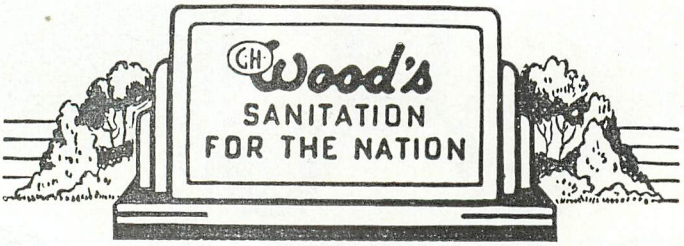

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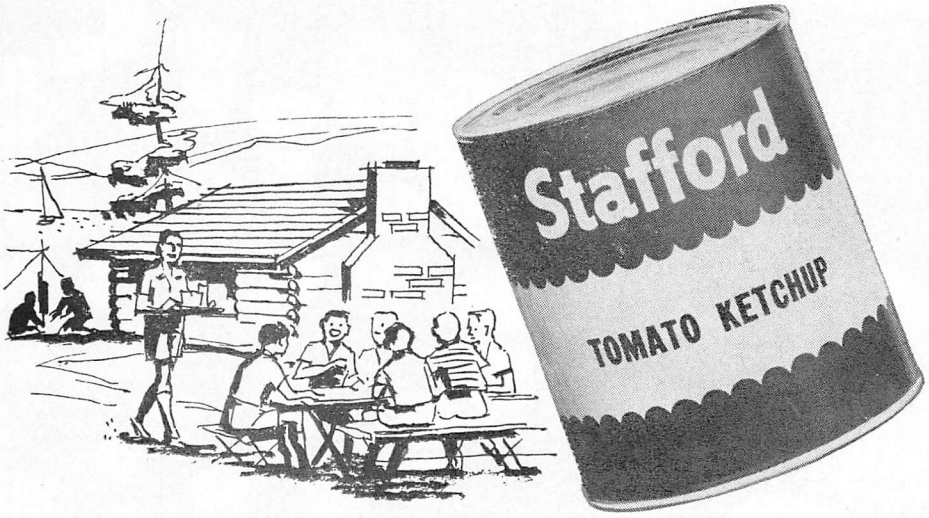

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CANADIAN CAMPING

Vol. 10 JUNE, 1958 No. 4

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ON CHOOSING A CAMP

EDITORIAL

By Hart. M. Devenney, M.A.

It won't be very long now before parents of camp age youngsters may be faced with the problem of choosing a camp to which little Johnny or little Mary may be directed this summer. For some parents, of course, the problem is easy. They know just the camp. Either big brother or big sister has been there in former years; or the lady next door sends her youngsters to Camp Fiddle Faddle, and they have had such a nice time; or an enterprising camp promotion scheme has raised the question. Whatever the reason, the problem has been quickly solved in such instances.

There will be always the year of new adventure when the choosing of a camp will be a brand new experience for parents and for the boys or girls fortunate enough to be on the receiving end of a camp holiday. And so this message is addressed to parents of new campers in 1958. How are you going to choose a camp?

It should be obvious that whatever camping experience the potential camper is to have should be valuable to him. Do you know your boy or girl well enough, parents, to say what is best for him or her insofar as camp interests are concerned? Or are you aware of the significant traits of personality? Or the capacity he has to do the kinds of things children can do at camp? Do you know your own child?

Parents should acquaint themselves with those people who will be responsible for their children at camp. Do you know the director? Do you know his point of view in regard to camping . . . how he feels about children? What are the aims of his camp? What practices are followed? What about the training and experience of the director, of the staff? Are the counsellors emotionally mature? Are they trained and experienced in the job of being counsellors? Do you feel that they are truly interested in camping?

Then too, parents, it is very important that you know something about the kind of programme opportunities to be offered your child. For remember, these will be media through which your child will add to his learning. Does the programme of the camp you are considering meet the needs and interests of your boy or girl? It is suggested that camps can provide opportunities for the development of independence; they can provide opportunities for developing the ability to get along with others; they can enable campers to understand groups and other individuals of varied backgrounds.

It should go without saying that camps should contribute to the improvement of health, to the advancement of certain skills and, of course, to the appreciation of outdoor interests. All this can be done through participation in programme. As a further check, note the kind of site, facilities and equipment available because there is a definite relationship between these and the ability to fulfill the programme

continued on page 210

NATURAL SCIENCE AT CAMP

By F. A. Urquhart, M.A., Ph.D.,

Head of the Division of Zoology and Palaeontology, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

Prepared from an address given at the joint conference of the Canadian and Quebec Camping Associations held in Montreal on April 12th, 1958.

During the past twenty-three years I have had the real pleasure of taking part, directly or indirectly, in the presentation of various aspects of Natural Science in summer camps. May I at the outset, state most emphatically that one serious fault common to many camps is that those in charge of Natural Science try to accomplish far too much in too short a period of time. A camp should be a place of pleasure in the out-of-doors. It should not be an outdoor classroom. It is impossible to do more than introduce the camper to some aspects of Natural Science in the short period of four to six weeks, and in periods of one to two weeks only a very general consideration of Natural Science as a whole can be presented. Secondly, I would emphasize that the amateur is in a far better position to present an interesting and challenging programme to children than is the professional naturalist or the too well-informed naturalist. An amateur's interest is a lively one, full of ideas and sparkling with initiative. This feeling of venturing into a new and exciting field rubs off on the children and stimulates their interest. I therefore direct remarks to you who are enthusiastic amateur counsellors and directors.

I will deal briefly with the four major aspects of Natural Science: the sky (astronomy); the atmosphere (meteorology); the earth (geology and mineralogy); life (botany and zoology).

One of my most vivid recollections concerns taking part in a "sky-gazing" episode at one of the camps. It consisted in lying in a comfortable position on your back so that your gaze was directed skyward. The counsellor, a most capable young lady, proceeded to discuss with the group the immensity of our universe, pointing out some of the more obvious stars and star clusters. She did not expect us to memorize the names and positions of the various constellations, which would have dulled rather than whetted our appetites for further knowledge. She knew that books were available and the sky was omnipresent. She brought the science close to earth by demonstrating how to use the north star to find your approximate latitude. The talk was simple. The results magnificent. A challenging programme.

Terms such as **fronts, air masses** and **pressure areas** are fairly common knowledge. Most adults, and many children, are cognizant of the interaction of air masses in the production of weather. A consideration of factors involved in weather fits in very well with tripping. Before the counsellors start out on their proposed canoe or hiking trip, a brief consideration of the weather to be expected makes the subject a part of the adventure. This briefing is given by the Natural Science Counsellor, and is concerned with wind direction, cloud types and pressure changes — an aneroid barometer, like a compass, should be permanent equipment in every camp. As these various items of weather are encountered, they are reviewed by the counsellors in charge of the trips.

The earth sciences are concerned with rocks, minerals and, of course, topography. A Natural Science Counsellor should be well informed about the topography of the country in which the camp is located, and should be able to explain briefly and clearly the factors involved in producing the various topographical aspects of the countryside. A few of the common rocks and minerals might be identified, with particular reference to those that tell a story about the country as a whole — such as shales being formed by the deposition of mud in primordial seas, sandstones from sand, and granites from molten rock from the hot interior of the earth that poured out over the surface. In dealing with this subject, as in all others, care should be taken not to spoil the interest in the subject by involving the camper in too many details. I can recall one counsellor who, being too well versed in the subject of geology, killed the interest by dictating notes on igneous rocks under the subject headings of the rhyolite-granite series, the trachyte-syenite series, the andesite-diorite series, and on and on, ad nauseum.

Although a considerable amount of interest can be aroused in the camper on such subjects as astronomy, meteorology, geology and mineralogy, nevertheless there is no subject of greater interest to the camper, particularly the young camper, than that of biology. The great delight in living out-of-doors is due to your physical proximity to live trees, live plants and animals. What camper has not felt a feeling of great joy, listening to the call of the loon on the shores of a pine-fringed northern lake! So great is the camper's interest in the living natural sciences that he tries to digest everything, like a hungry boy at a birthday party. It is most essential that the camper be introduced to this fascinating world slowly, but with enthusiasm. As I have stated before, and it is worth repeating, an enthusiastic amateur is far superior to a well-informed professional naturalist or biologist. A good rule to follow, for camp directors, is to choose your nature counsellors for their enthusiasm rather than their knowledge.

There are many species of plants in any given area. With very little effort, a professional botanist will collect many hundreds of different kinds of plants in a given geographic area. Some of these kinds of plants can be easily identified, while many of them are most difficult. I remember one counsellor who, wishing to be very scientific, referred to the various kinds of plants by their scientific names. On one trip the camper was introduced to such amazing plants as **Taxacum officinale, Cirsium arvense, Cornus canadensis,** and others. Would it not have been better to name them dandelion, thistle, and bunchberry?. Indeed, it is better to refrain from identifying anything but the obvious and to collect for

future reference only those which will stimulate the interest of the campers. And, while we are discussing the collecting of plants, I would point out that I have found the collecting of leaves of various species of deciduous trees most satisfactory in stimulating an interest in speciation and most rewarding in establishing a dynamic project. Most of our native Canadian trees are easy to identify (willows and hawthorns being exceptions). As a result of such experience, I designed a leaf album for the beginner which simplifies the subject of preparing the specimen for the album and identifying them. Information concerning this leaf album may be obtained by writing to the University of Toronto Press. I am certain that you will find it most useful.

Contrary to popular opinion, I do not feel that collecting specimens of animals is a good practice. In any one locality there are many thousands of different kinds of insects, and the majority of them are most difficult to identify, and any attempt to do so leads only to frustration. To deal with insects as a group, emphasizing their importance in nature is, as a discussion, most rewarding. A particular butterfly or moth might be used as the basis of a discussion. A tree stump, the loose bark of dead trees, creeks, ponds and lakes should be examined for the pure enjoyment of discovering things and, having made the discovery, keep the interest alive by the use of group terms such as beetles, caterpillars, dragonflies, mayflies, and so on. In brief, deal with insects to the order name only and leave the families, genera and species to the entomological enthusiast. Live amphibians (frogs, toads, salamanders) and reptiles (snakes, turtles) can arouse much interest if brought into the camp and kept alive, in jars of sufficient size, for a few days. Care should be exercised, however, not to attempt keeping them too long. No sight is more disgusting than that of a bloated dead frog in a dirty jar. Bird watching is a pleasant pastime, and early morning trips can be most rewarding. Once again, however, one should not attempt to identify every warbler that is seen and every bird that is heard. I can well remember a particular camp that leaned heavily upon "bird watching" as a nature project. One student, after two weeks, was unable to identify the song of the white-throated sparrow, not because the song is so difficult to remember but there were too many songs of too many birds. A permanent camp should, of course, have available as many coloured illustrations of birds as possible, in order to assist the camper to identify a particular bird that has been seen.

Much could be written about nature projects in a camp. The success or failure of such a programme rests entirely upon the degree of imagination and ability of the counsellor involved. Every camp should, of course, have many reference books and a great many illustrations. Advice can be obtained from many sources. The division of Zoology and Palaeontology of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto has an exceptionally well-trained curatorial staff that is always willing to answer your questions and to give you advice. The Canadian Audubon Society in Toronto has a great deal of literature available and suggestions for many fine nature projects.

In conclusion: whatever you do, keep the subject simple, and make your programme one that stimulates interest and imagination. If you do this, you will develop a challenging programme.

—●

SOME THOUGHTS ON CANOE TRIP CAMPING

By Douglas Lloyd,

Canoeing Instructor and Director of Out-Trips, Camp Ahmek.

Let us imagine that we are counsellors at a summer camp somewhere in the north woods, and that we are about to set out to learn more about Nature by taking a canoe-trip, in company with a group of boys or girls. (A parallel can easily be made with a man and his family or friends.) What things should be done and when?

CHECK LIST FOR COUNSELLORS PLANNING A CANOE TRIP

A. Planning before involving campers.

1. Do I know my group?
   (a) their interests?
   (b) their skills?
   (c) their physical capabilities?
   (d) their experience with outdoor living?
2. What routes are available?
   (a) Do I know any first-hand?
   (b) Consult your section director. (He should have suggestions.)
   (c) Consult your fellow counsellors.
   (d) Consult the tripping director.

Note: — Do NOT expect the tripping director to plan your trip for you. He does not know your group or its capabilities. He can give you information pertinent to the timing, organization and difficulties of a particular route. The rest is up to you.

B. Planning involving the campers.

1. Have the campers been involved in the final selection of a route?
2. Does the route selected suit **them?**
   (a) See A 1.
   (b) Are the campers intrigued by the things they will do and see on the trip?
   (c) Does the trip's goal provide a climax which will satisfy **them?**
   (d) If the answer to any of questions a, b or c is "no", are you doing **your** best to resolve any difficulties?
3. Do you know what foods they like? (Menu-planning in detail is not within their scope, but they can make valuable suggestions.)
4. Do they know where they are going, when they are leaving, when they are returning? Can they point

out the route on a map? Have they written home to tell their parents? Have **you** informed their parents of the exact details?

5. Have you included one day of rest in four in your itinerary? Have you given thought to a programme for this rest day? (Suit the programme to area and interests, and vice-versa.)
6. Do your campers know what clothing to take? Is it readily available? Check.
7. Have you a first-hand knowledge of their camping skills? Try —
   (a) a meal out of camp;
   (b) a day out of camp;
   (c) an over-night.
   8. Do the campers know your staff-assistant? Do they have confidence in him? Do you? What have you done to involve him constructively with the group? (Remember that he must have enough prestige to carry on should anything happen to you.)

C. Actual Preparation.

1. Have you prepared in written form a day-by-day menu?
2. Have you incorporated the foods your campers like? (see B 3.)
3. Is the menu reasonably well-balanced?
4. Are you and the campers going to be able to carry the food you have ordered? Have too many canned goods been suggested?
5. Have you included at least one evening meal which can be quickly and easily prepared?
6. Did you make out your food order from this menu?
7. Did you check off the food received on the food order?
8. Did you list errors and omissions? A shortage of a major item can be serious.

D. Packing.

Note: let the campers pack according to their experience and age.

1. The ideal is one pack per camper and one canoe per staff man for efficient travelling.
2. Are you taking precautions to see that the packs are padded on the back, well-balanced, not round?
3. Are the weights reasonable?
   (a) Assign a pack to each camper. Label it so it can be recognized.
   (b) Pre-test the camper's ability to carry.
   (c) Take more packs if necessary. This is much better than having the campers unable to carry "their load" and save much heart-break and ill-temper.
4. Are the packs reasonably water-tight?
5. Are the difficult articles carefully packed?
   (i.e. Jam — inside billies.)
6. Do you know where the axe, the first-aid kit, the utensils are?
7. Has the food for the first lunch been set aside and packed where it can easily be obtained? (Suggestion — in pack with items listed in "6".)
8. Do the canoes balance? (slightly stern-heavy.)
9. Does the load in the canoe, including passengers come under the maximum carrying capacity of the canoe in use?

Note: points 1 to 9 apply on each successive day during trip.)

E. On the way.

1. Have you established an adequate **routine** for travel?
   (a) Does each camper know his responsibilities to the group?
   (b) Does each camper and staff-man know the safety rules?

2. Are the campers constantly reminded to note the "flora and fauna"? (If you show interest, so will they.)
3. Have you a lunch campsite in mind?
4. Have you an evening campsite in mind which can be reached by 3-4 p.m. at the latest? An alternative?

Notes:

1. Have the courage and judgment to say "no" to the urge to shoot rapids or cross "white water". When campers are involved, the answer is always "NO".
2. Watch for signs of fatigue. Take time out. The skill with which you do this is a measure of your leadership.

F. On the campsite.

1. How much daylight (or good weather) have you left?
2. Are you looking after first things first?
   (a) Is the tent up? Ditches dug around it?
   (b) Are the campers set for the night? (Check. Their judgment is poor.)
   (c) Have you an adequate supply of firewood for supper, evening programme AND breakfast. (To be able to leave enough **good** wood for the next trip is an indication of a well-planned trip which some day you in turn will appreciate.)
   (d) Have you checked the fireplace? Is it safe?
3. Have you set aside the food for supper and evening programme?
4. Have you stowed away all remaining supplies in a safe, dry place? (If you intend a very quick start the next morning, also set aside breakfast material. Prunes prepared the night before taste much better.)
5. Is your mealtime routine set up and understood by all? (A revolving routine in which all tasks, pleasant and otherwise, are shared is well worth the initial trouble to set it up and saves tiresome orders and their resulting friction and unfairness.)
6. Is the swimming area safe? **Check it yourself and act as life-guard.**
7. Do you take the trouble to put on a pot for "hot-water and soap" dish-washing?
8. Have you a varied evening programme?
9. Are you able to break camp within an hour and a half of rising?
10. Have you "drowned" your camp fire? (Inside and outside the fireplace.)

Note: "Early to bed and early to rise" was never truer than on a canoe trip.

G. The Return.

1. How is your morale?
   (a) Are the campers pulling together?
   (b) Can they enthuse over what they saw and did?
   (c) Are they reasonably clean and tidy? Would you be proud to meet their parents on the dock or do you want to slink in the back door?

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"WOODLORE"

An Address given at the Joint Conference of the Canadian and Quebec Camping Associations in Montreal, April 12, 1958.

By PAUL PROVENCHER

Timber Cruiser, Voyageur, Master Woodsman, Chief Forester,

Author of "I Live in The Woods"

More than anything else—the twang of a bow string—the flight of an arrow —or the dull impact of a stone arrowhead hitting a tree, are the things which have prompted many of our ancestors to learn in earnest the ways of the woods.

Some found the new life very exacting and demanding. no doubt, while others accepted it with respect and made the best of it. Those who were born adventurers found it thrilling and fascinating, and Canada was there to give them their full share of adventure.

My father did not help to intensify the urge I had for the great outdoors, because he is not a woodsman, he is a lawyer, and a good one at that, and I have a great deal of respect for him; but a lake is a lake to him and a mountain is a mountain. My grandfather was a good farmer, but he never developed a taste for trapping or fishing that I know of. My great grandfather, I was told, was a good old genuine farmer.

It comes from way back — nine generations back — Sebastien Provencher, known then as "Sebast"—was a rich man, the archives say . . . He landed here in 1663 and was the owner of a cow and servant! Times have changed; our dollar bill does not even have the shape of a beaver pelt nowadays, but there is something which has not changed so very much yet, and that is "Woodlore". It is true that with the advent of helicopters, the ways of getting in or out of the woods have been simplified immensely, but "Woodlore" becomes a "must" the moment you set foot outside of the cabin into the wilds of any country.

How many Iroquois arrows flew over Sebast's head before he realized that if he was to survive in this land of plenty, something had to be done — we will never know; but the fact is that farming in those conditions was done as a part-time job, and to exist, trapping was practiced to increase the meager revenue of the fields. Like many others, he took to the woods and became a "coureur-de-bois". Eight years elapsed, when one day he was called by Intendant Talon to act as a guide on Father Albanel's first trip to the Hudson Bay via Lake St. John. Unless the man had built up a reputation as a "woodsman", I doubt if he would have been picked up as one of the guides; and this leads us to the pertinent question of what is "woodlore" and what are the fundamentals of it.

In its widest acceptation, "woodlore" is the art to live off the land with only what nature has to offer. During the Stone Age, the articles used to hunt and to produce fire were very primitive indeed, and the caveman nevertheless did survive. When the American Indians set foot on this continent, although there had been some evolution in the shape of the weapons used for killing animals, the bow and arrow and the making of fire by friction were still the only means of producing what is necessary to maintain life.

For a city man in 1958, "Woodlore" is a word which is mentioned only occasionally, and we see it in the daily papers only when some inexperienced hunter gets lost and dies from exposure in the woods.

For the Indian born in a Montagnais wigwam on a mattress of balsam boughs, hundreds of miles from civilization, where his first contact with the world is the sting of wood smoke through the delicate tissue of his lungs, "Woodlore" more or less grows with him and it becomes second nature; but for us — the famous art to live off the land is a challenge.

Nature is a good provider, but unless we go back to the past and practice or at least understand what to do to find our way back to safety, and to provide food and heat, we had better stay put where we are, amid streetcars, concrete sidewalks and subways.

Our Indians had fire at their disposal and the bow and arrow to provide their families with food and a relative comfort. It was not easy, and they had to be good at calling animals to them in those days, because the bow was only efficient at 75 feet. Many a time food was scarce and Champlain himself witnessed the throwing of live animals into a messy soup of boiling intestines and stomachs of other beasts to appease the pangs of hunger of famished hunters. Traps, deadfalls of all kinds were invented by the observant hunters, and the more cunning and expert they became, the more pleasure they derived from a life which to us would be unbearable and disastrous. Above all, these men were self-confident for one good reason, because they knew where they were at all times in the forests. They did not have the compass to help them, but they knew of the march of the sun and they had observed that Polaris was the only star above their heads which did not travel in space. The winds when set in one direction, in different regions, stayed set for a period of time. Today, these things have not changed and for any camper they must be known because they are the fundamentals of "woodlore".

We are fortunate indeed, to have at our disposal the most accurate maps of the land and the best of compasses. My first advice to "Commandoes" on my survival course was that they keep an extra map of the country in the lining of their battle-dress, and to become experts in reading the compass. Foggy weather fools even the experts, and only the combination of a map and compass and their understanding will take a camper back to safety. The Indian relied on the sun and sometimes the wind, to find his directions — why should we not do the same? This is okay you would think, but what about rainy and foggy weather? The Indian does not travel in rainy and foggy weather, he knows how to live, why should we get wet ourselves and take a chance to get lost? Again, your question would be, "Yes, but we have a map and compass and we know how to use it". Then, I may ask, what if there is mineral in the soil and the needle of your compass gets "crazy"? . . . If, even in good sunny weather you want to travel more accurately, then orient yourself often during your travels.

1. Lay the map flat on the ground, then place the center of your compass approximately over the point where you stand; let the needle settle; you then will note that it will always point to the North.

2. Rotate the map underneath until the magnetic north of the map becomes parallel to your compass needle.

3. Then with the complete lay-out of the country on your map and before your eyes, decide on which lake you want to go.
4. Look at the bearing and take a note of it.
5. Observe where the rays of the sun strike your body, and look at the surrounding country for landmarks.
6. Fold your map and make the needle read the noted bearing.
7. Sight on a landmark, go there, and take another reading — it is that simple and that easy. Before you leave to proceed along to the next landmark, check yourself on the sun, it will give you more confidence.

To provide food: axe, fishhooks, lines, snare wire, a small steel trap and a fish net are important things to put into your packsack. They take little space and are so light to carry. For fire, I always carry one of those waterproof safety boxes holding 20 or so matches. When I asked one day an elderly Naskaupee trapper at Fort MacKenzie, if they used the kind of oil-tanned thong I carried about my belt to make fire by friction, they all looked at me as if I was a "greenhorn" and they started to laugh heartily. "Naskaupee Indians never run short of matches", he said.

I know of an old trapper who had to carry his own fire for at least one week on his toboggan to reach a cabin, where he knew there were matches. Fire by friction is a tedious job and unless obliged to do so, stick to matches. Fire can be made by firing a shotgun shell in which you have replaced the lead pellets by dry wads of rags or paper.

"Woodlore" means also a certain amount of comfort for a "Citadin". Naturally, summer and winter travelling are different, and one important thing is the footwear, because blisters on your toes lead to misery in no time. In my summer leather boots, I use two pairs of socks and a good felt or leather insole. Some people prefer the foam rubber insole; I know of two of my cruisers who have lost their toes on account of wearing rubber boots — rubber makes your feet perspire and leads to frozen toes. The only reliable footwear for winter travelling in the north country and for use on snowshoes is the moose hide or caribou moccasin. Three pairs of wollen socks and a pair of "Hudson Bay Blanket" duffle and a thick felt insole is my wear. With that, I get away from the blisters and feel comfortable.

If you have to sleep outdoors without any sleeping bag in the winter, make a snowhole. Dig right down to the ground (with one snowshoe which replaces a shovel) at the foot of a steep incline or small cliff to give you a natural chimney. (Start early, before dark. Working with an axe in the dark is dangerous.) Insulate the sides of the hole and the ground with layers of balsam boughs. Cover the hole with small three or four-inch poles to form some sort of roof. The same Naskaupee Indian which I accompanied on some caribou hunts used the fresh caribou hides for a mattress on top of the boughs to sleep on, and more hides, flesh side out to cover the roof.

Chop your dry wood in log lengths, five feet long; it takes about one cord of wood in twenty-below zero weather to keep you comfortable all night in a snowhole. Build your fire about four feet from the snow hole or shelter, but it must be built on the ground. If you build it on top of the snow, it will melt it to the ground. Do I know it? I tried

continued on page 181

One of the unpleasant things Canada has to face is the occasional outbreak of rabies. These epidemics are not frequent, fortunately, but when they do occur they are difficult to control, since the disease usually attacks wild animals, from which it spreads to domestic varieties. It is possible to vaccinate dogs against rabies and this should be done for the safety of the animal and the human family, especially dogs in rural areas and those taken to the country during the vacation periods.

There is an especially difficult problem among the borderline pets, that can be exceedingly dangerous as carriers. Most people who spend their summers or vacations in the country are thrilled by the small animals from the woods who have developed the art of pan-handling to the nth degree. Squirrels, raccoons and other wise little beasts have learned that the average human is a pushover for any show of confidence in him by a denizen of the wilds. The raccoon has discovered that the cheapest way to a good meal is to accept it from the paws of the big two-legged animals that live in a house. The squirrel who has discovered that such luxuries as peanuts and walnuts are free for the taking, isn't going to wear himself out dashing up and down trees, chased by blue jay robbers, when he can take all he wishes from a well filled hand whose owner is eager and dewy-eyed over the favour.

One rabid animal — a fox, perhaps, — can infect every other animal with which he comes in contact. The animal stricken by the disease becomes changed in personality to the extent that he will attack a human or other animal. A fox normally keeps well out of the way of man but if he becomes rabid he is quite likely to rush at and attack the creature which normally he would cunningly avoid. One of the symptoms of danger is abnormal behavior of a wild animal. In recent cases a fox attacked a man, biting through a thick leather boot; a baby otter attacked a woman before a member of her family shot it; a raccoon bit a dog but the latter had, fortunately, been vaccinated against the disease. All these wild animals were found to be rabid.

There is at present an outbreak centering around Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. It would be a good idea for the nature lover in these areas to go easy on his personal contacts with his woodland friends for a while. Feed them, if you wish, but make up a cafeteria far enough away from your actual doors so that you can see them but don't touch them.

Don't let your dog or cat run loose in the surrounding bush. This is for your own protection as well as the animal's.

Don't touch or pet any wild animal, no matter how tame it may appear to be — lack of fear of humans in such animals as foxes is a bad sign, remember. If the animal is one you have petted in the past, just remember that his main idea has always been food, so

SOME FACTS ABOUT RABIES

Reprinted from Canadian Health and Welfare

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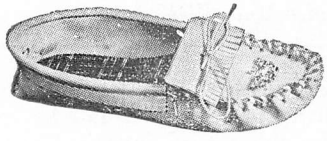

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give him his handout but don't touch him or allow him to touch you. You may have trouble with the children in the family over this, but depending upon their age, you will have to make them understand that for this summer at least, those cute squirrels, 'coons and any other members of the woods fraternity, may be watched but not fed by hand or touched, since they may be sick.

If during your wanderings in the bush, you notice an animal that appears to be sick, or behaves abnormally, showing ferociousness where it would usually show fear, notify your game-warden. If it is necessary for you to kill the animal, the head should not be damaged. Don't pick up the body of the animal. If it should be necessary to transport it from where it is killed, make a slip noose of string or rope and tie it to a long stick. If you see a dead animal in the bush, notify the game-warden if it appears to have died rather than to have been killed, or report it to your nearest Health of Anima's veterinarian of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, which is responsible for the control of rabies in Canada.

Rabies may not affect the part of the country in which you live or spend your summers, but at a time when there are reports of outbreaks in specific places, precautions should be taken against any chance of the disease striking where it could spread to your domestic animals — or family. The susceptibility of animals is remarkably widespread as to species — cows, small rodents, dogs, cats, the larger wild beasts such as moose and deer, even man himself, may all become infected.

The disease is not one which immediately shows its symptoms a few hours or days after exposure or contact — the incubation period may take from one to six months — but once the disease is actually diagnosed, death may occur in from two to five days.

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it! Built properly, the fire will throw a heat that will keep you warm all night in mid-winter

In such comfort, civilization for me is a thing which does not mean much, and with my good friend-hunters I have felt like a king away from all of this conventional and crazy way of living. The only discomfort I had was due to the fact that my woollen underwear was damp from perspiration. I know better now, and I take an extra set as a spare, for sleeping purposes, which I carry in my lunch bag. Feeling dry and warm, even in a snow hole, when the frost outside makes the black spruce trees crack, is something to remember.

Let us hope that we meet on the trail one of these days, you with your high powered rifle, and I with my bow and arrow. Cheerio, all of you!

—●

QUICK FINISH FOR DRIFTWOOD

Oddly enough, plain, everyday common shoe polish is one of the very best wood-finishing materials — particularly for small jobs. Shoe polish is easy to manage, provides an excellent finish and won't cause trouble in the matter of getting just the right shade. (Also, campers can neaten up their brogans while they're at it.)

Apply polish to the surface, and let it dry for an hour or two. Then wipe off the excess wax and your finishing job is done. (Several coats may be necessary to achieve desired darkness; apply them the same way.) For very important jobs — finishes you want to last a long time — shellac and varnish may still be the materials you will want to use. But of course you don't need to be forewarned about how difficult these are to manage.

—●

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By Alan Klein

ONE ASPECT OF STAFF SUPERVISION IN CAMP

Not much has been written about supervision in camp, although there is copious material on staff supervision in allied fields. Dr. Hedley Dimock's chapter in "Administration of the Modern Camp" is one of the most comprehensive statements yet written, although he, himelf, indicates the need to adapt the techniques of group work supervision to the camp situation. Too few of us have the opportunity to do that. Many camp people feel reluctant to use supervision in its fullest sense in camp. This is partly due to the fact that the word has unfortunate connotations in the mind of the average person.

Many feel that supervision implies a formal boss or foreman type relationship. Overseeing or spying, or worse, telling the staff member what and how to do his job and demanding rigid conformance. This is not what is meant.

Supervision of staff in camp is perhaps more important than in many other fields where it is more readily accepted—the average camp today employs untrained and often young and inexperienced staff. We have rendered lip-service to the importance of the counsellor in helping camping to reach its most honoured objectives. The counsellor is the key person in camp. It is he who aids the growth and development of the camper. To help those counsellors do an effective job is perhaps the most important single function of administration.

Supervision implies that we, with greater experience and preparation, are responsible for helping the counsellor to develop his abilities to do a more effective job, derive satisfaction from the job, and develop into a first-class staff person. The supervisor is responsible to see that a good job is done with the campers and also to see that his staff is trained to increasingly develop greater skills for the job.

Many camp directors have privately and publicly expressed the idea that there is little time in camp for supervision. A camp that runs at such a tempo or is so understaffed that there is no time for staff growth can have little time for camper growth.

The subject of supervision to be adequately treated here would take many pages. The only aspects mentioned, therefore, will be the how and why of staff relations.

The camp supervisor, i.e., head counsellor, personnel director, program director, or executive, has as his first big job the establishment of good relationships with his staff. He must by word and act convince them that he is interested in helping the counsellor to do a good job. He must get across the idea that he is not criticizing, not being judgemental, but is concerned with the

campers and staff to bring about the objectives of the camp and also for everyone to have an enjoyable and worthwhile experience. This implies that the supervisor must feel that way. He must be able to accept and like people, to recognize and give credit to the points of view of other staff members and to make them feel needed and valuable. They are people who will discuss problems with staff members, permitting and enabling them to think for themselves. That is the key to good supervision.

More often than not, it is the attitudes of the counsellor that are of concern. Perhaps he is too authoritative or perhaps we think he is lazy. Both are attitudes and must be worked out. People do not learn to change by being told to or even by having the reasonableness and logic of another attitude explained to them. Learning can, however, come through experience and sympathetic discussion of the way we do things.

Supervision of staff in camp involves certain things that are not technical and do not require the skill of a trained expert. The first is the establishment of a good relationship. This implies that the counsellor is made to feel that he can discuss problems, present suggestions and count on getting help. Regular opportunities for private discussions with the supervisor are essential. To say that the supervisor will be available if needed is not sufficient, for often the person who needs it most is the last one to come. If staff are encouraged to come regularly, there is no feeling that one comes only if there are problems, or for a "talking to".

The supervisor helps to keep the conference going by asking a few questions, making a suggestion here and there and getting the counsellor to either advance a solution, get it off his chest, or perhaps get assurance that he is doing a good job. Often that which is unsaid reveals the counsellor's feelings; and a wise supervisor, by asking a question or two, can bring to light what is beneath the surface. He should be a good listener and give only such information as is necessary to stimulate thinking. He encourages, praises, and builds up his staff. He looks behind the deed to determine the reason for laziness, failure, inability to get his group to like him, etc., and seeks to get these things discussed. He guides the discussion through, knowing as much as he can about his counsellor and by having an objective. He seeks to enable his staff person to do his job. He knows that staff have fears, and anxieties about the job, and that there must be a chance to release these tensions — and above all, he knows that a relaxed camp comes from relaxed staff.

I have not said much about techniques, skills in observation, etc. The basic skill to be learned is that of developing our own attitudes. It is easy to talk and tell the counsellor what to do. It makes us feel good to show that we know the answers and can glibly rattle off solutions. It is easy to be so important, so knowledgable, and so ready that we stifle all initiative on the part of the staff. It is easy to be authoritative and be the administrator who hands out policy. Attitudes cannot be changed that way and counsellors will not reveal to such supervisors the problems about which they need the most help. We must school ourselves to be interested and sympathetic, warm and helpful. It is the humility of the teacher and his desire to work **with** rather than **over** or **on**, that establishes a supervisory relationship resulting in learning, growth, and above all—good camping.

—●

IDEAS . . .

FOR RAINY DAYS

PREPARED FOR RAINY DAY SESSION
ONTARIO CAMPING ASSOCIATION 1957 CONFERENCE

By Nancy Porter and Barry Lowes

Jacks	Hold Unit Tournaments
Places We've Visited	Campers tell of places they visited
Big Sister Party	Plan big sister party for younger cabin
Round Table Ping Pong	Hit, lay paddle down, move around table
Blow Ball	Either as teams or individuals
Seek and Find	Hide object, observe, quietly tell capt, location
Treasure Hunt	Poems giving clues from point to point
Bingo	Dress up callers table with mock prizes
T.V. Games	What's My Line, I've Got A Secret, etc. Masquerade, 20 questions. Dress up to impersonate panelists
Carnival	Set up booths, Penny Toss, Water gun and candle, peas and straw, blow ball, clothes peg in bottle
Indoor Track Meet	Shot put balloon, throw ping pong ball, hurl straw javelin, pie plate discus, 1 ft. high jump
Puppet Show	Paper bags, mache, vegetables
Paper Bag Dramatics	Each cabin bring bag with assorted articles
Talent Show	Appease Rain God
Charades	Play this old favourite in teams
Masquerade	Make costumes for evening
Fashion Show	Old and Future
Famous person party	Make up character for evening party
Skit Night	Each cabin rehearses skit for evening
Hobby Hub	Each individual goes to a particular interest group
Cards and Favours	Make these for patients in Infirmary
Knot Tieing	Splicing, lashing, etc.
Shadow Plays	Each cabin
Pantomine	Individual and group acting out theme
Famous Persons	Name on back, ask Yes No questions
Sing Song Scramble	Sing song, move about, find others singing same song
Cabin Party	Hot cocoa, cookies served by staff
Bands	Rhythm band or kitchen band
Miniature Gardens	Sand, sprigs, pebbles etc. make garden
Wrestling	Organize by age, wt. maturity. Referee carefully
Sunshine pool	Predict when sun will first appear, give prize
Jar of Beans	Take jar from cabin to cabin, record guesses
Camp Names	Who can list the greatest no. of names in camp
Camp Newspaper	Get out special edition
Fishing	Dress properly
Swimming	Providing air warm, no threat of lightning. Dry well
Repairing belongings	Tidy shelves, mend clothes, etc.
Fire building	Test ability to build fire in rain
Hangman	Movie star, sport heroes, animals, etc.
Memory	Place no. of objects, view, change, test memory

1. FUN ENCYCLOPEDIA — L. O. Harbin, Abingdon; Cokesbury.
2. PROGRAMME ENCYCLOPEDIA — Duran, Association Press.
3. ACTIVE GAMES AND CONTESTS — Mason & Mitchell.
4. SOCIAL RECREATION — Mason.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

By F. M. Van Wagner, President, Canadian Camping Association.

May I say something nice about an old and valued friend, the TENT, while there is still time? Camping and a tent are, for me, so closely associated that I cannot think of one without including the other.

Today, we find the tent in need of protection, for, no less than some of our wild life friends, it is threatened with extinction. At the rate it is disappearing from one of its former haunts, the summer camp, the next generation of campers will have lost the thrill and adventure of living in a tent.

Seriously, I should like to say a few words in support of tents for general camp use. We have in mind a tent, overhung by a fly. It must be well pitched over an elevated board floor and able to withstand any blow short of a gale. We also like the fly to overhang the tent by 9″ to 12″ front and back, and by 15″ to 18″ on each side. It should have four foot side walls that can be rolled up in good weather and hooked down to the platform in bad weather. There is no more excuse for a leaky tent than for a leaky cabin. If air and light are wanted, roll the walls and you are living out of doors. With the walls down, we have full protection from wind or rain.

In my opinion, a tent is the ideal living quarters for any camper, and I believe most campers, if given a choice, would take a tent rather than a cabin.

Why then have cabins so largely replaced tents at our summer camps? First, there seems to be an opinion that a wooden structure is in some way superior to a canvas one. A natural view, no doubt, for one who has never lived in a tent.

Second, directors prefer cabins because in the long run they are more economical, are easier to maintain, and do not have to be put up and taken down each season, so, if we are not mistaken, the campers' choice is tents while the directors prefer cabins. In this contest, the directors are certainly winning. The directors' gain is the campers' loss, and camping, it seems to me, has become a little less campy.

We have expressed our opinion about tents, even though the number who may agree is diminishing with each passing year. What can we do to prevent its extinction?

THE FOXES OF ONTARIO

By Dr. C. S. Churcher,
University of Toronto,
Department of Zoology.

When talking about foxes, most people immediately think of the Red-fox. Perhaps this is because of our familiarity with the European Red-fox mentioned in our nursery tales, myths, and in Aesop's fables. However, unlike Europe, North America possesses five kinds of foxes, of which three are to be found in Ontario. These are the Arctic, Red, and Gray-foxes of the Arctic regions, the coniferous forests, and broadleaved forests respectively, and the Kit and Desert-foxes of the dry southwestern portions of the United States. Europe on the other hand, possesses only the Red-fox over most of its area, with a few Arctic-foxes in northern Scandanavia and some desert-living foxes in the steppe regions of European Russia.

The most common fox in Ontario is the Red-fox, whose scientific name is **Vulpes vulpes** from the Latin word 'vulpes' for a fox. The Red-fox is found throughout the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere in Europe, Asia and North America, and his near relatives are found naturally in all continents except Australasia. This animal is smaller than a dog, being about 40 inches in length and weighing 12 or 15 lbs. The muzzle is fairly long, the ears are pointed, and there are a number of long guard-hairs scattered throughout his coat. Unlike the Arctic-fox, the Red-fox does not change his colour with the seasons, each individual maintaining the same colouration the year round. However, individuals vary in colouration quite considerably, some being entirely black except for a white tip to the tail or brush (known as 'Silver' in the fur trade), some reddish with a dark cross on the shoulders (known as 'Cross'), and some more or less red or reddish all over (known as 'Red'). Other colour phases are recognized by furriers, but they are less commonly encountered in the natural state. In general, the average Red-fox has black paws and stockings, a white tip to his tail, a white throat and underbelly, black tips to the ears, and a black muzzle, while the rest of the body can be of varying shades of black, red, buff, or smokey with lighter guard-hairs. Individuals with these different colour combinations may be found in the same litter, just as members of a single human family may have differently coloured hair.

The Red-fox is found throughout the Province of Ontario, and is evidently an ancient inhabitant, as its presence has been reported from many Indian sites by archaeologists. It is one of the wild or native animals that seem to thrive in the conditions created by our agricultural systems, and is now more common in southern Ontario than ever before. It prefers roughly broken country with a fair amount of woodland, grassland, and other forms of diverse plant cover. The brakes, spinneys, hedgerows, coverts, and standing crops make an ideal enviroment in which he can find his food. Each Red-fox has a home territory within which it lives and hunts, seldom going more than two miles from the den.

The Red-fox lives mainly on mice, to which are added frogs, carrion, and some small birds, when available, to vary the diet. The number of birds, especially game birds, which the fox will consume is very small, as studies of the stomachs of dead foxes have shown them to be mainly full of captured rodents such as rats and mice. It is in this role of a mouser and ratter that the chief value of the fox lies to the farmer. During periods of scarcity the Red-fox will eat grasshoppers, crickets, maybugs, worms, and fallen wild fruit and berries. Especially in winter when mice are hard to come by will he eat frozen fruit and carrion, and even the stray farmyard chicken if the farmer does not pen them properly, but this fruit and carrion diet is not his favourite fare.

When the Red-foxes pair for breeding, their first problem is to find a suitable den. This is frequently the discarded burrow of a ground-hog or a skunk, which the vixen enlarges to suit her needs. This den will be the home of the parents, and nursery for the next three or four months. The den usually has an entrance about ten inches in diameter, and may have more than one entrance; it is usually situated on the south side of a slope to get the sun. Some dry material such as grass or leaves is frequently found within the main chamber, acting as insulation to keep the young cubs warm. Both the dog fox and the vixen look after the cubs as they grow older, but during the time when the vixen is giving birth to the cubs and until the cubs are about nine days old, and their eyes are open, the dog-fox leaves the den to the vixen. The young cubs are born in early April or March, and number about seven to a litter. They live in the den until they are about three months old, when they leave home to start life on their own, usually in June or July. The den is therefore mainly a summer home for the pair and a refuge for the cubs until they can fend for themselves; as soon as it is autumn, the cubs depart for ever and the parents take to bedding down in the thickets and heavy bush, even during the coldest weather of winter.

The least common fox in Ontario is the Arctic-fox, whose scientific name is **Alopex lagopus,** from the Greek 'alopex' a fox and 'lagopus' meaning rabbit-footed. This animal is smaller than either the Red or Gray-foxes, being only about 31 inches long and weighing on the average about eight or ten pounds. The muzzle is shorter, the ears are rounded rather than pointed, and there is a dense mat of hair on the feet to protect the pads from the cold of the ice and snow. In winter, the usual colour of this fox is white, the fur being very dense, soft, and long, but in summer the winter coat is replaced by a shorter and woollier coat of a brownish or bluish-gray colour. This change in colouration for the two main Arctic seasons helps the animal to blend more successfully into its background, and thus to hide it from its enemies such as the wolf, and also from its prey such as the Arctic hare which cannot see the fox creeping upon it.

The Arctic fox is found in all the Arctic lands around the North Pole, being known in northern Europe. Asia, and North America, as well as from Greenland, Iceland, and many of the Arctic Islands to the north of the main landmasses. In Ontario it is restricted to the northern part of the province, and only enters it as a visitor under the present climatic conditions. It has been reported from Fort Severn and Cape Henrietta Maria on Hudson's Bay, and from Cochrane and Sudbury districts in northern Ontario.

During the short Arctic summer the Arctic-fox lives mainly in open plain

or rocky country, feeding off small mice, lemmings, birds and their eggs, probably any carrion available and shell-fish along the sea-shore. In winter it takes to the ice, spending as much as 90% of its time as far as fifty miles from land, and living on the small auks or dovekies that are to be found amongst the floes.

During the breeding season, the dog-fox and the vixen select a burrow in the ground as their home, and raise a litter of about five cubs. These are born any time from May to July, about fifty-seven days after mating, and as with the Red-fox during this time the dog-fox absents himself from the den. For the next two months both the father and mother-fox take care of the cubs, but in September the family breaks up and the young go their separate ways, leaving the parents on the home range.

Another fox to be found in Ontario is the Gray-fox. This is found only near the southern borders of Ontario, in the Rainy River District, the Niagara Peninsula, and between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. It is common in the United States, and most of the individuals that are found in Canada have probably crossed over the Border during winter months when the rivers are frozen.

The Gray-fox differs from the Red-fox in having a grizzled gray back and top to his head, a blackish tail with a black tip, and a generally lighter build. Most specimens are about forty inches in length and weigh about eight pounds. In habits it is very similar to the Red-fox, but does differ in two interesting particulars. The Gray-fox usually makes its den in dense bush, in hollow trees, or in cavities in fallen rocks, and it lives in these dens throughout its life and during the whole year, in contrast to both the Arctic and Red-foxes which inhabit their dens during the mating and breeding seasons only. Another divergent habit of the Gray-fox is in its ability to climb trees. It will do this as one of its last tricks when pursued by hounds or hunters, after having discovered that it can neither outrun nor outwit its pursuers.

In all other habits the Gray-fox is similar to the Red-fox, eating approximately the same diet, having the same mating habits, and being as crafty and brave as his larger cousin.

Should anyone wish to seek further information on the Ontario foxes, any fieldbook of mammals may be of assistance, i.e. "Mammals" by H. S. Zim and D. F. Hoffmeister or "A Field Guide to the Mammals" by W. H. Burt; or for greater detail, "Mammals of North America" by V. H. Cahalane; and "Lives of Game Animals", Volume 1, by E. T. Seton, may be consulted. These latter two references contain a wealth of detail covering all aspects of the life of these mammals, and are very readable in every way.

As a confirmation of the traditional wisdom of the Red-fox, the following story has been told to me: A Red-fox had his den near a farm house, and was often seen by the farmer as it caught small rodents in his fields. All the neighbouring farms were frequently robbed of their fowls and ducks by foxes, but none of the foxes was ever caught. At long last one such animal was caught robbing a hen house, and the culprit shot. After that night, the depredations on the other farms ceased, but also the fox that was often seen by the first farmer was never seen again. It is logical to conclude that the culprit was the same animal, which, in its wisdom, did not rob the nearest farm for fear of stirring up trouble in what was his home sanctuary.

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Good Books for the CAMP LIBRARY

THE TRAIL OF THE RED CANOE
Margaret Govan
Illustrated by Margot Lovejoy.
Algonquin Park is the setting of this adventurous story of four girls on a canoe trip. $2.25

CANOE TRIP CAMPING
Ronald R. Perry
Illustrated by Carter Storr.
This new volume provides all the practical information necessary for a successful canoe trip. $2.50

ISLAND HIDEAWAY
Margaret Govan
Illustrated by Jerry Lazare.
The Northern Ontario lakes form the subject of another exciting backwoods story. $2.25

THE CANOE AND YOU
Ronald R. Perry
Illustrated by Carter Storr.
An excellent practical guide to paddling prepared by two experts on canoeing as a means of recreation and transportation. $1.50

THE TRAIL OF THE BROKEN SNOWSHOE
Margaret Govan
Illustrated by Donna Little.

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Pillow Slips		Mixing Bowls	Vanities
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Sermons Under The Sun . . .

One of our active and prolific writers for Canadian Camping, Mr. Ed. Devitt, of Camp Comak, has kindly sent us the following story, "May I Help?" "If it will assist any other directors or counsellors in their search for a sermon topic," he writes, "I hope they will feel free to use it."

Offering to help is the "Open Sesame" to accomplishment, satisfaction, comradeship and happiness at camp and everywhere. It is a magic key that not all campers understand and use. In fact, campers can be classified in three groups according to this principle.

This first group includes the unfortunate few who never offer to help. But it is unfortunate, too, that this group seems to be increasing in number. It would appear that more and more boys and girls take it for granted that more and more things will be done for them in the natural course of events. These things include such items as preparing meals, waiting on table, washing dishes, to take a few examples from the camp situation. It is amazing how many otherwise kind, considerate, thoughtful and unselfish campers will simply sit down at table and expect to be waited on without ever thinking that they might have a responsibility for offering to help. Most would help if they thought of it but the thought noes not occur to them. There are others who consciously or unconsciously keep the thought out of their minds and others who refrain from acting if the thought does come.

The second group includes the many who will help when asked. Many of these feel a genuine regret that they did not think of offering to help. Most will respond willingly enough for at least a short period. But how far do we fall short in our helpfulness when we stop soon after we start, for some personal, selfish reason or because the work and effort involved is too strenuous? True helpfulness frequently demands physical and mental strain, sustained effort after we would like to stop, sacrifice of personal wishes and desires, sometimes for a long period of time. The true helper sees the whole job through, no matter what the cost.

This leads to the third group, the choice few, the real campers who spontaneously offer to help whenever the opportunity arises. They are always willing. Unfortunately in spite of their willingness, some of these do not have the talent and ability to translate their desire to help in sustained, creative helpfulness, but the spirit is there. How that spirit is appreciated!

This leads to the choicest of the choice: the select few who combine with their genuine desire to help, the capacity to figure things out for themselves; and who, even in the process of helping, think through the next step, and anticipate the next move without having to be told. They are blessed with a functioning, practical intelligence along with a true desire to help. This makes their helpfulness that much more valuable.

One of the notable queries in the English language is a sincere, genuine "May I Help?" It sets people apart. It raises them to the plane of a true Christian, of a real camper. It means that we instinctively admire and like them, for they are the people who get things done, who realize the joy and satisfaction of accomplishment, who win and earn friends, who enjoy true happiness. Let us hope that our offering to help, at any time, may be an Open Sesame for all of us.

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continued from page 175

(d) Do the campers want to go out on another trip soon? — with you?

(e) Is the equipment you received fit to go out again immediately?

2. Are you planning to go over the trip with your campers the very night of your return?
3. Can each boy list two or three positive additions to his knowledge, some new skills mastered, in addition to toughened muscles?
4. Are you ready to take out another trip tomorrow?

Well, as you can see, the list is endless. No doubt you have thought of at least a dozen additions. If you have, this list has accomplished its purpose at least in part, of making you think. Common sense after all, is the essence of good camping.

Bon voyage!

—●

NATURE STUDY

A good way to help familiarize the camper with the camp surroundings, is to label the trees and flowers in the area. The use of 3" x 5" index cards and some tacks or tape should do the trick, and make the camp area better known to each camper. Labelling the area can also be an educational project for the campers, and can be made into an interesting outdoor game. Divide the campers into even groups. Here you can easily mix the groups, so that older and younger boys or girls will work together. Assign each group to an area around the camp. The group that correctly identifies the most trees and flowers with the appropriate index cards is the winner.

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NEWS . . .

FROM THE PROVINCES

QUEBEC

A highly successful camping conference was held jointly by the Canadian Camping Association and the Quebec Camping Association in Montreal, at the Windsor Hotel, on April 11th and 12th, 1958. Highlights included such speakers as Paul Provencher, Dr. F. A. Urquhart, Prof. Reynold Carlson, Mr. Charles Stafford, Mr. Robson Black, and many others.

When the Programme Committee of the Quebec and Canadian Camping Conference were struggling with the content for programme, it was suggested the French Camps should have some opportunity to participate. The Committee insisted nothing should be planned for them without their consent and co-operation. The Chairman, Nan Vail, and Tony Shorgan, undertook the task and the latter called a meeting of the French directors.

Some fifteen persons attended and under the chairmanship of Mr. Rene St. Onge, discussed the possibilities. They became interested, not only in the Conference, but in organizing a French section. Much work followed on the part of these two gentlemen and as a result, two sessions were organized, one on Saturday morning to discuss the possibility of forming a French section, the other an afternoon session when Rev. Father Dubé, c.s.c., director Camp l'Escale, spoke on "L'esprit qui doit régner dans un de vacances".

The groups also assisted the Conference Committee by helping secure booths and generally added to the success of the venture.

At the morning, Saturday, April 11th session, after considerable discussion, following a brief presentation by F. M. Van Wagner, President of the Canadian Camping Association, a very wise conclusion was reached. A Committee of five was named to work with the group for one year, holding meetings, planning, finding out what such an organization could accomplish and how much support they could expect. In other words, slow, careful work was to be undertaken.

Previous to the afternoon session, the Committee met, and Tony Shorgan was chosen as Chairman. He stated that with the necessary support, his Committee would bend their efforts toward developing interest, plan meetings, carry out consultation with the Q.C.A. Executive, and plan for the future.

We are all confident that what seems like a modest beginnining may develop into something very worth while for Canadian Camping.

NOVA SCOTIA

In a downtown office in Halifax in March, 1955, the idea of a camp conference workshop was tossed around amongst five people keenly concerned with the development of camping in Nova Scotia. This idea was just the beginning of a pooling of interests and enthusiasm of camp-minded individuals towards better camps in the province by the sea.

At this meeting, before programme was discussed, several prerequisites were laid down: firstly, the location must be a campsite; it should be centrally located in the province; the programme should be basic; the natural resources of the site should be used to the fullest possible extent; the cost should be kept at a minimum; the time should be such that leaders, who are also teachers, students, doctors, clergymen, business men and women, could attend. With a strong committee in action, plans for the first Leaders Workshop for the province began to materialize.

The site was ideal — an island in a lake near Waverly. The Adirondack cabins which house Wolf Cubs during a regular camp session, accommodated the thirty-three representatives of welfare, church, Y.M. and Y.W.C.A., Scout and Girl Guide camps. A patrol of scouts set up a camp unit near the main camp to demonstrate pioneer camping.

A nutritionist of the Department of Public Health had planned the menus and arranged the ordering with a view to keeping costs to a minimum. A new camp cook was broken in that weekend and found his new camp family most appreciative.

Various agencies and government departments got behind the scheme. Contacts were made and notices circulated by the Physical Fitness Branch of the Department of Education. The Museum of Natural Science had scouted out the area in advance and the geologist had prepared maps and diagrams of the geological formations. An expert naturalist led a field trip which introduced the group to other inhabitants of the island, a pair of cedar waxwings, the beavers' handiwork, an ant colony which sprang into immediate action at the rude advances of the visitors.

Late in the afternoon, half-kneeling forms could be seen bent over unsuspecting victims in a practice of the Holger Nielsen method of Artificial Respiration under the guidance of the Red Cross Swimming and Water Safety Director.

At the firelight programme on Saturday night, the Saga of the Disappearing Moose was portrayed in vivid realism. A Fire Dance and shadowcraft were also delightful entertainment, from both the participant and the spectator's point of view. Assistance was given here by the Assistant Dramatics Adviser of the Department of Education.

A swap session of real "know how" gave programme and administration ideas — a survival kit by a scouter, plaster crafts from the dentist, dish washing schemes, to name a few.

It was soon discovered — not a surprising fact, but a reassuring one — that problems which each had experienced were not peculiar to him alone but were shared by all camp people alike. What happens when the weatherman provides day after day of rainy weather? How can the counsellor help the homesick camper? How long will camps be able to obtain volunteer

leaders, and then what will the answer be?

A unity and oneness of purpose and interests soon became felt among these leaders. This feeling was soon transferred into action when an impromptu business meeting was called on the spot. There followed a motion that a meeting be called in September to consider the formation of a Camping Association.

On September 26, representatives named at the workshop in June held the Inaugural Meeting of the Nova Scotia Camping Association. By November 28, the constitution was adopted.

Since then the Association has grown slowly but surely. Annual spring conferences have been held in conjunction with the annual meetings. The theme of the first conference was "Pre-Camp Planning", a much-needed concept for all camps. The next year, the programme was woven around leadership.

Another major milestone in its young life was the adoption of the Nova Scotia fledgling into the Canadian Camping Association family. For the first time, this eastern Association was officially represented at the Annual Conference held recently in Montreal.

Now an annual institution, the Camp Leaders' Workshop has moved around to various campsites. In 1956 it was held at Camp Kadimah, the Jewish Community Camp on Lake William. The site in 1957 was Rainbow Haven, the camp for less fortunate children in Halifax, located on a sand beach of a bay off the Atlantic.

This year on May 9 to 11, Big Cove Y.M.C.A. Camp will play host to the third annual workshop of the Nova Scotia Camping Association.

EASTERN ONTARIO

"How do you do four men's jobs at once?" was a question asked of Mr. "Bill" White when, after five minutes, he made a group of 150 untrained voices into a choir. The 150 were the persons who attended the Eastern Ontario Camping Association Conference, and "Bill" had just finished a discussion and demonstration on "Music in Camp."

The Conference was held in Ottawa on May 9th and 10th with a programme based on the varied aspects of camping. Sessions included "Health and Safety", "Tests and Awards", "To Have or Not To Have", "Parents and Camp" and "Staff Relationships" for Administrations, and "Waterfront Special Events", Counsellor Responsibilities", "Dramatics" and "Out Trips and Hikes" for Counsellors. For those interested in Camp Programme, the topics were "Approaches to Programming", "Special Events", "Programming by Age Group" and "Evening Events".

The Friday evening session took the form of a "Fighting Words" panel on controversial quotations about camping. No questions were answered but the panel members, made up of specialists in recreation, sociology and camping, provided much food for thought.

Special visitors who helped with the Conference programme included—Mr. Fred Van Wagner, President C.C.A.; Miss Agnes Mutchler, President Q.C.A.; Mrs. Eanswythe Flynn, Executive Secretary O.C.A.; Miss Nan Vail, Past-President C.C.A.; and Mr. Bill White.

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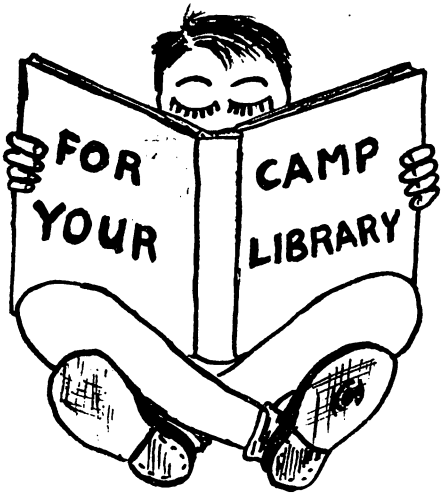

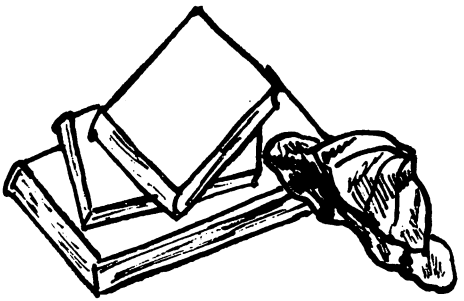

By Dorothy M. Douglas

CAMP LIBRARY CHECK LIST FOR 1958

The book titles set out below are offered as a Check List to camp directors and counsellors who will be selecting additions to their personal or camp library for the camp season just ahead. Our list includes a good many of the books reviewed in this column during the last four years, supplemented by a few of the camping "classics" and new books favourably reviewed elsewhere.

From the following offices you will be able to obtain further suggestions, and lists of inexpensive booklets and pamphlets on all aspects of camping:

American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

Canadian Camping Association, 2233 Belgrave Ave., Montreal 28, Que.

Ontario Camping Association, 93 Yorkville Ave., Toronto 5, Ontario.

Canadian Council Boy Scout Association, Stores Dept., 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ontario.

Canadian Council Girl Guides Association, 125 Yorkville Ave., Toronto 5.

Girl Scouts of America, 155 East 44th St., New York City.

United Church Publishing House, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto.

G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., 1149 King St. West, Toronto, 3, Ont.

Administration

CAMPS AND THEIR MODERN ADMINISTRATION by Hazel K. Allen. George J. McLeod Ltd., Toronto, $1.75.

THE SUCCESSFUL CAMP by Lewis C. Reimann. Ambassador Books, Toronto, $5.25.

HANDBOOK OF DAY CAMPING by Jobe. Out of print, but available for loan through Public Libraries.

Arts and Crafts

CREATIVE CRAFTS FOR CAMPERS by Hammett & Horrocks. Association Press (G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., Toronto) $7.95.

EASY CRAFTS by Ellsworth Jaeger. Brett-Macmillan, Toronto, about $3.00.

BOOK OF INDIAN LIFE CRAFTS by O. E. Norbeck. G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., Toronto, $5.95.

THINGS TO MAKE YOURSELF by Glenn Wagner. Dodd-Mead & Co. Ltd., Toronto, $3.50.

MAKE IT YOURSELF by Bernice Carlson. Abingdon Press (G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., Toronto) Cloth $2.50, paper $1.75.

Campcraft

CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT by Horace Kephart. Macmillan, $4.95.

JUNIOR BOOK OF CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT by Bernard S. Mason. Ronald Press Co., $3.50 (Copp Clark Co., Toronto).

LAND AND WATER TRAILS by Ellsworth Jaeger. Macmillan, $3.25.

THE WAY TO CAMP by S. H. Walker. Ryerson Press, Toronto, $1.25.

ONE-POT COOKERY by Eidola J. Bourgaize, Association Press (G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., Toronto) $2.75.

WOODSMOKE by Ellsworth Jaeger. Macmillan, $3.25.

YOUR OWN BOOK OF CAMPCRAFT by Catherine T. Hammett. G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., Toronto, 35c.

Camper Development

UNDERSTANDING BOYS by Clarence G. Moser. Association Press. (G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., Toronto) $3.00.

UNDERSTANDING GIRLS by Clarence G. Moser, same publisher, $4.25.

SOCIOMETRIC TESTING: A Guide for Teachers (applicable also to camp) by M. L. Northway and L. Weld. University of Toronto Press, $1.95.

WHAT IS POPULARITY? by Mary L. Northway (helping children to grow socially). Science Research Association (Thomas Nelson & Co., Toronto) 60c.

Camp Development

CAMP SITES AND FACILITIES by Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Ave., New York, 16, N.Y., $2.50.

PAMPHLETS ON CAMP FACILITIES AND BUILDINGS — $1 for set; Parks Division, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Dramatics

CREATIVE PLAY ACTING by Isabel Burger. Copp Clark Co. Ltd., Toronto, $3.50.

General

INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE by Robert Hofsinde (Gray Wolf), G. J. McLeod, Toronto, $3.

THE OUTDOOR ENCYCLOPEDIA edited by Ted Kesting, A. S. Barnes & Co., $7.50.

SUMMER MAGIC (interpretation of Camping) by K. and S. Webb. Association Press (G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., Toronto) $3.00.

Leadership

IT'S FUN TO BE A COUNSELLOR by Emily H. Welch, $1.25; SO YOU WANT TO BE A CAMP COUNSELLOR by E. F. Ott, 90c; TALKS TO COUNSELLORS by H. Dimock and T. Statten, 90c, Association Press (G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., Toronto).

BE PREPARED! (humorous re Scouting) Rice E. Cochran, G. J. McLeod Ltd., Toronto, $4.00.

Literature

THE TRAIL OF THE BROKEN SNOWSHOE, THE TRAIL OF THE RED CANOE, and ISLAND HIDEAWAY, all stories by Margaret Govan. J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, $2.25 each.

UNDER OPEN SKIES by Mary S. Edgar. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd., $2.50.

THE SINGING WILDERNESS by Sigurd F. Olson. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto, $4.50.

HIGHLANDS AND BACKWOODS by G. F. Morton. Ryerson Press, Toronto, $4.00.

TREASURY OF AMERICAN INDIAN TALES by T. W. Ressler. Association Press. (G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd.) $4.25.

Music

FOLK SONGS OF CANADA by E. F. Fowke and K. Johnson, Waterloo Music Co. Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario. Piano book $4.95, choral 85c. (also FOLK SONGS OF QUEBEC by same authors and publisher).

LIST OF SONG BOOKS AND RECORDINGS SUITABLE FOR CAMP USE, prepared by Helene Rothwell, Ontario Camping Association office.

LET'S ALL SING, the New ACA Song Book, American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind.

Nature

FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS by Roger Tory Peterson; FIELD GUIDE TO THE BUTTERFLIES OF NORTH AMERICA by A. B. Klots; FIELD GUIDE TO THE MAMMALS by Burt and Grossenheider, all published by Houghton-Mifflin, $3.95 each.

NATURE NOTEBOOK by Robert Candy. Thomas Allen, Toronto, $3.00.

STORY TALKS FROM ANIMAL LIFE by Jacob J. Sessler. G. R. Welch & Co., $2.00.

TRACKS AND TRAILCRAFT by Ellsworth Jaeger, and WILDWOOD WISDOM by same author, Macmillan, each $4.25.

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CANADA publications including Audubon Junior Club Summer Camp Material, 181 Jarvis St., Toronto.

GOLDEN NATURE GUIDES, each on one subject: Birds, Flowers, etc., prepared by U.S. Wildlife Institute, Musson Book Co., Toronto, $1.00 each.

Programme

THE CAMP PROGRAM BOOK by Hammett and Musselman, Association Press (G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd, Toronto), $6.00.

COUNCIL FIRES by Ellsworth Jaeger. Macmillan, $3.25.

INDIAN COUNCIL RING by W. J. Eastaugh, 5 Beatty Ave., Brampton, Ontario, $2.00.

THE OMNIBUS OF FUN by L. and L. Eisenberg, Association Press (G. R. Welch & Co. Ltd., Toronto), $9.50.

Spiritual

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HAVE YOU TRIED ORIENTEERING?

By Bill Salo,
Secretary, Orienteering Services.

For those who have tried Orienteering or are using it extensively, the term will be familiar. Simply . . . it is a term based on the Scandinavian word "Orientering" . . . meaning to orient oneself to one's surroundings. To adapt the word for use in English, the addition of one letter "e", gave to it the same outdoor flavour as "mountaineering", "pioneering" and other related terms. To sum it up, Orienteering is a broad, outdoors programme of games, exercises and personal experiences in forest travel, revolving from small to large circles around the ability to use maps and compasses effectively.

Basically, the word does not truly picture the range or scope of the activity. As thought of in Sweden, where Orienteering was put into serious use some 40 years ago, it is a competitive sport; cross-country racing on foot using a map and compass to determine and follow the best routes. The highly developed methods used there have grown with the years, and it would be somewhat premature to envision Orienteering in camps in Canada on such a specialized plane; and it is not necessary to do so. Orienteering is very flexible.

This very feature of flexibility is, perhaps, one of the strongest features of this activity in assessing it for the Canadian Camp programme. Without fear of losing any of its effectiveness as a strongly inspirational, cleverly educational and physically invigorating sport, the camp director can adjust his plans for Orienteering to suit the needs and fulfill the desires of the instructing personnel and those whom they counsel. In combination with other usual camp activities such as canoeing, hiking, nature trail tramping and overnight tripping, Orienteering can provide that extra taste of adventure for all concerned. Youngsters like to think of themselves as Indians, pioneers or famous coureur-de-bois, challenging the wilderness of the forest. Orienteering can stimulate the imagination to that extent and beyond.

How to Introduce it

Once the What and Why of a question has been answered, it is logical to enquire into the How. In this respect, it will interest every camp director to know that the introduction of Orienteering to the camp programme is a simple matter. One primary requisite

is, of course, a qualified instructor on the staff. At this time, the amount and scope of material available for such instructors is quite adequate to give anyone the necessary qualifications after study and some application.

Aids and Material

There is one primary source of material and information on Orienteering in Canada. This is The Canadian Orienteering Service, 77 York Street, Toronto, Ontario. They have and will supply the materials for instructors and camps, some of which are listed in this article.

The basic Orienteering Handbook is called "Be Expert With Map and Compass". This is the chief authority on the sport. By Bjorn Kjellstrom, a noted Swedish Champion Orienteerer, this book of 136 pages is written and illustrated in a basic, non-technical manner. It contains many ideas on games and exercises which can be put into immediate use, generally revolving around the concept of finding direction, and travelling on bearings from maps, using a magnetic compass. This book is recommended reading for any Orienteering instructor and it will become his helpmate in many ways. Attached to the back cover of the book is an envelope containing postcards which can be mailed for other material and for the map index sheets, as well as a practicing compass and protractor.

Three basic tools for the instructor in addition to the above mentioned book are a Pathfinder map for setting up an Orienteering Area in the camp surroundings, an Instructor's Portfolio, and a set of the Compass Game. The Orienteering Area map is a specially drawn chart showing how eight separate activities using a map and compass can be organized within a very limited area, and this chart is complete with instructions on each of the eight different parts. The Instructor's Portfolio is designed to provide a plan of action, and covers both the theoretical and the practical aspects of the sport. The Compass Game consists of 20 separate contestants' cards and a master card containing instructions for setting up the game with the correct answers.

To add extra spice to the Orienteering sessions in camp, there are two 16 mm. sound-colour films available for purchase or for rental. A limited number of prints of both "MAP AND COMPASS" and "THE SPORT OF ORIENTEERING" are in circulation on a free distribution basis for single showings and can be obtained, if not booked solid, upon application to the Canadian Orienteering Service. Transportation costs in both directions are the only charges made.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

Maps of the area surrounding each camp are a prime requisite. The best ones are National Topographic series, in the scale, if possible, of 1 mile to 1 inch. Not all areas are mapped as yet in this scale, and it may be necessary to use some native ingenuity to obtain the most suitable maps. Aerial photographs are usually available in areas which are not mapped and they can be used very effectively for making your own. County survey maps are also useful where no topographics are as yet available.

Sources of supply for topographic maps are the Map Distribution Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa; your Provincial Department of Lands and Forests or its equivalent, and some stationery and book stores.

Compasses

Orienteering, even in its very junior stages, requires a protractor compass of a special kind. This magnetic compass combines the features of a protractor and compass mounted on a transparent plastic plate. This feature makes these instruments unbeatable when working map and compass together. Information on sources of supply may be obtained by mailing in the right card provided in the Orienteering Handbook for this purpose.

How Much?

The cost of setting up an Orienteering programme in camp is one of the strong features in its favour. The initial expenses are low, and any recurring costs are directly related to the scope and intensification of a developing programme. It is normal to start on a modest scale, expanding activities and equipment gradually. In this way, it is possible to avoid the heavy strain on resources which many other outdoors activities sometimes entail. Ten to twenty people at a time can be active, with equipment costing no more than about fifty dollars. In camps where some of the equipment is available for purchase by the youngsters themselves, the capacity can be doubled or tripled at the same cost.

It is expected that much serious consideration is being given to a wider use of this new activity during the coming seasons. Based on the experience which many will acquire, it will be interesting to see how well the fundamentals are accepted by the final court of opinion . . . the youngsters themselves.

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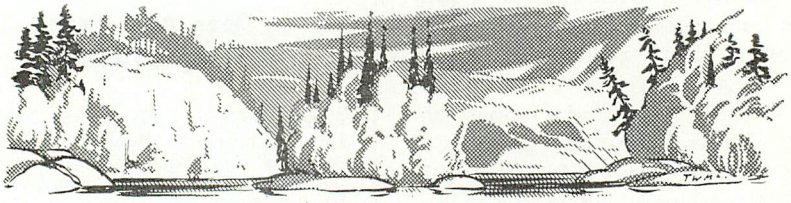
By G. C. Toner,



Always there is room in the camp programme, perhaps around the campfire, or at the dinner table, for reliable information about the flora and fauna of the rural area about us. Mr. Toner has been writing for some years on just such topics, many of which have appeared in the Bancroft Times. Canadian Camping has been given permission to reprint a collection of his tidbits, for their extreme value to the camp directors and staff members . . . all of us who sometimes find it difficult to put our fingers on this kind of information. Why not clip these stories and paste them in that looseleaf memo book we should be preparing now for summer use?

BASS

It would be impossible to estimate the number of black bass there are in Ontario lakes and streams, for they are distributed throghout the province from the Quebec to the Manitoba boundaries and northward to beyond Lake Nipissing. Though heavily fished, stocking by the Department of Lands and Forests, moving over-populous fish from one lake to another in which there is plenty of food, but not enough fish, and other conservation measures, bass fishing is as good now as it has ever been — even better than some years in the past.

The fish take readily to transfer. Time was when bass could not be found in such large bodies of water as the Lake of the Woods; today, it is one of the most popular fish in that area. Mike Ament, once operator of a fishing camp on Little Vermillion Lake near Hudson, put 134 adult bass into the lake twenty years ago. Today, it is claimed, although it may be a slight exaggeration, bass are so thick you need a plough on both ends of the boat to get through the water.

The story is somewhat similar in southeastern Ontario regions where many camp operators and individuals complained some lakes had too many small bass. There were so many fish in some lakes that the water could not support them in food.

Some complainers asked that the lakes be stocked with larger fish— but that wasn't the solution. Study carried out by the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department indicated there were already too many fish, and netting was carried out with the small fish being removed to other bodies of water which could support them. The result was successful; bass in the original lake grew larger and those transferred found more food and better living conditions.

It is likely the two types of bass run about even in numbers. In the warmer waters of southern Ontario, particularly in the Rideau chain and parts of Haliburton, the large-mouth variety predominate. In colder waters, the small-mouth takes over. As a rule, the large-mouth grows bigger, with average weight varying from two to three pounds, while the small-mouth may average between 1½ and 2½ pounds. However, there are bigger bass caught each year. The world's record large-mouth weighed more than 22 pounds and was caught in the warm waters of Georgia. It is not unusual for a seven or eight-pounder to be taken in Ontario. The world's record small-mouth bass was taken in Florida and weighed 14 pounds. In 1951, a similar fish weighing nine pounds two ounces was caught in Macauley Lake in Nipissing County and this fish is believed to be the largest of its kind ever caught in Canada.

What makes the bass such a favourite? First of all, of course, is his superb fighting qualities. He jumps, dives, circles and battles to the last gasp. There are times, of course, when he refuses to do anything.

Every fisherman has experienced times when bass could be seen swimming lazily about in fairly shallow water and so thick they resembled a living carpet of fish. Yet the fish have refused to strike at anything offered. About the time bass fishing seems to be completely futile, the fish may begin to strike. When they do, there probably isn't a more enthusiastic fish to be found.

Favourite food of the large-mouth is fish, crayfish, frogs, insects, but they'll tackle almost any kind of artificial lures from plugs to light spinning

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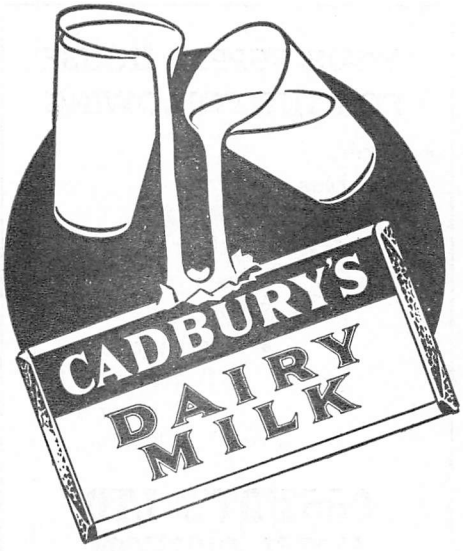

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baits. The small-mouth is carnivorous, feeding on other fish, crayfish, perch, various types of minnows, but, like his relative he too will tackle almost anything when he is in the mood.

LOG DRIVES

At one time there was a big log drive every spring on the York river. Those were the days when the big pine still flourished in this region, before there were automobiles and trucks to take the logs to the mills. River and railroad were the only ways the logs could be hauled. Railroad haulage was expensive but the river drive with its high water in the spring was not too costly and this was the way the majority of the timber went to the mills. Those days are past as far as the York is concerned, but river driving still occurs each spring.

There's a sense of urgency, an atmosphere of expectancy along the ice-filled rivers of Northern Ontario as the fabulous river-drivers await the moment the logs begin to move. Spring drives are almost ready to start and one of Canada's most spectacular jobs about to begin.

True it is that trucks, tractors, railways have been carrying logs from the pulpwood and lumber camps throughout the winter. But millions of board feet of logs have been piled on the ice of lakes or on the river banks ready for the roaring waters to move them toward the mill-ponds.

To keep them moving are the drivers, some of them youngsters barely out of their teens, others veterans of a score of drives, many still celebrated in song and fireside legend throughout Northern Ontario.

There's hardly a major river in the north which doesn't have a log drive. The Upper Ottawa, the Mississauga, the Marten, the Pic, Nipigon, the Aguasabon, all boat their valuable cargoes to lakes on which mills are situated. Here the logs are boomed, held for storage, pulled up the jackladders into the mills to be sawn into lumber or crushed, beaten "dissolved" for manufacture of a thousand varieties of paper.

The rush to meet a newspaper deadline isn't any greater than is the hurry to move a log cut. Timing has to be just perfect; the moment the ice melts or goes out of lake or river, logs which have been either piled on the lake ice or along the banks of the river begin to move. They must be kept moving, for only during the spring run-off, the high water, can they be kept afloat.

Hang-ups — in which logs are stranded on shoals, are not only uneconomical, but also call for tremendously heavy works. Log jams can be averted — sometimes — by careful "feeding" of the river. But despite man-made plans, they still happen and, in cases, they can hold up an entire drive. Hence the immediate call for skilled jam-breakers, men who can walk a rolling log as delicately and quickly as a cat, who can throw a cable loop around a key log with utmost skill or place a bundle of dynamite sticks in a strategic spot without turning a hair.

Despite advances in equipment and technique, there still hasn't been much change in the equipment used on the log drive. The load has been lessened to some extent by the use of aluminum for pike poles, the use of tractors instead of horses. But the drive still

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needs strong, skilled men who can wade in icy waters all day, work in wet clothes from morning till night and can tell at a glance which logs are holding up the drive.

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Some of them have never worked on any other river; some have worked every one from the Ottawa to Lake of the Woods. They work hard and they play hard — although there have been many changes since the old days of $30-a-month-and-found — for the skilled river driver of today is one of the highest paid men in the bush.

There are few tougher grinds than a major log drive. Food is served, in many cases, from a floating kitchen which accompanies the drives. In times of emergency the men may not even take time to eat for its is essential the logs be kept moving before the water subsides — which may be overnight on some rivers.

Soon the northern rivers will be full of logs, the drives will be over and the drivers again, as they have done for many years, will celebrate the completion of the winter harvest of timber from Ontario's forests.

continued next page

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How far do they extend to the east from the Bering Straits where once the Mongolian peoples crossed to North America?

These are questions now being studied by rangers, conservation officers and foresters of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests who are reporting discovery of new pits in Northern Ontario.

Originally, the pits — elliptical depressions of about nine by eleven feet on raised beaches of the lake — were discovered by Colin MacMillan of Marathon and investigated subsequently by experts from the University of Toronto and Royal Ontario Museum. The Lands and Forests Department was supplied with photographs and material about the pits and asked to join in the search for others which may establish that the Mongolian peoples, according to the experts, travelled into Eastern Canada between 8,000 and 10,000 years ago — and possibly longer.

Since June 1957, when officials of Marathon Corporation, the University and the Museum made the first intensive search of the Lake Superior shore for the pits and found nearly 200, Lands and Forests pilots and rangers have been photographing the area and searching for more.

The only logical explanation for the pits, it is believed, is that they were

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used as crude and primitive shelters by the nomads from Asia and were built by the Mongols who overturned their skin boats atop the pits and rested, perhaps very briefly, during storms on Lake Superior.

Lands and Forests men report a pit on north Limestone Island west of Parry Sound. "It has evidently been there for a considerable period, as judged by the moss growing on the stones. There are some stories relating to Indian battles fought at the Limestone Islands . . . . ." the Department reports.

Meanwhile, another has been reported some distance up a river in the Pays Plat area. (Most of the ones discovered to date have been on the shore — the raised beaches — of Lake Superior.) In the Pays Plat area local Indians say this one and another nearby were built to repel the Sioux. Still another has been found on Pie Island in Lake Superior while another northeast of Redditt is now under investigation.

A much larger pit found in the Jackfish area is believed to have been a dynamite cache used by railways workers during the construction of the C.P.R.

Discovery of the original pits aroused wide scientific interest. Details and photographs were sent to scientists in all parts of the world by Dr. J. Norman Emmerson and Prof. T. F. McIlwraith of the University of Toronto and by Dr. V. B. Meen of the Royal Ontario Museum. So far, however, they believe there is nothing exactly resembling the stone structures in other parts of the world.

Dr. Emmerson reported to the Department recently that since the

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early summer exploration tour an additional 100 or more of the pits have been found, indicating the Mongols did use the north shore of Lake Superior shortly after the glacial period in their travels to the east. Some of them, it is believed, remained in the Arctic and eventually evolved into the Eskimo peoples; others went farther south to become the ancestors of present-day Indians.

—●

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A personal visit to the camp site is advisable when the camp is in operation. However, this is not always possible or practical. The suggestion is made on the assumption that care is taken by the parent in making the choice and that the visit might well take place a year before your child will go to camp.

One last very important consideration: the boy or girl camper should be in on the final decision and this should mean that the potential camper might well be on hand when you go to meet the camp directors, to see the camp site, to watch other campers on location. A new camper should go to camp willingly because his interest has been aroused and not because he is "sent" — or should it be said, "sentenced"?

Parents can help raise the standards of camping. By evaluating the camp experiences of their boy or girl, parents can make constructive suggestions to camp committees and to camp directors. The parent has not shelved his responsibility by finally choosing a camp for his child. As with the school, the parent should cooperate with all concerned to achieve the greatest benefit for the camper who is his child.

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Response has been most enthusiastic. Copies can be obtained from the American Camping Association, Martinsville, Indiana. Prices: 1 to 24 copies, 35 c each; 25-49 copies, 30c each; 50 or more copies, 25c each.

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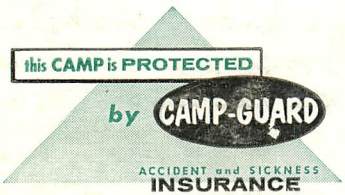
AVAILABILITY

FOR ANOTHER YEAR



DISPLAY THIS SYMBOL
STICKERS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR STATIONERY

A choice of plans for all organizational, church and private camps providing broad medical expense protection for each accident and each sickness at low cost group rates for both campers and staff members.

Put **CAMP-GUARD** on your programme. Display this symbol and let parents know your camp is covered. This symbol of outstanding coverage assures them you take added interest in your camper's welfare, by providing a **CAMP-GUARD** accident and sickness plan.

Your local insurance agent will help you choose the right plan for your camp; or write our nearest office for full particulars.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

SPECIAL RISKS DIVISION

675 West Hastings Street	160 Bloor St. East	1510 Drummond Street
VANCOUVER	TORONTO	MONTREAL
TAtlow 6381	WAlnut 4-4692	MArquette 5306